NEW-YORK WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

Vol. XXXII No. 9,773.

SENATOR SUMNER'S POSITION. HE ADVISES THE COLORED MEN TO VOTE FOR GREELEY AND BROWN.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF GREELEY AND GRANT-GREELEY THE LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF THE BLACKS AND GRANT THEIR PERSISTENT ENEMY—GREELEY'S SUPPORTERS THE FORE-MOST MEN IN THE COUNTRY-GRANT'S FOL-OWERS THE MEMBERS OF CORRUPT RINGS-LIS ELECTION THE DAWN OF AN ERA OF PEACE AND RECONCILIATION.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The following correspondence has taken place between the Hon. Charles Smoner and some colored citizens of

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1872. SIR: We, the undersigned, citzens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of our rights, and believing that your counsel at this critical juncture in the period of our citizenship would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudicehave ventured to request your opinson as to what action the colored voters of the nation should take in the Presidential contest now pending. The choice of our people is now narrowed down to Gen. Grant or Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both and your observation have enabled you to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, will, if slected, enforce the requirements of the Constitution and laws respecting our civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and the greatest vigor. We hope and trust you will favor us with such reply as will serve to enlighten our minds upon this subject, and impel our people to go forward in the right direction. Our confidence in your judgment is so firm that, in our opinion, thousands of the intelligent colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and ad-

Hoping to receive a reply soon, we have the honer to be, with great respect, your obedient ser-(Signed.)

A. T. AUGUSTA, M. D., DAVID FISHER, SR., JOHN H. SMITH, EDWARD CRUSER, WM. H. WORMLEY, WILLIAM P. WILSON, H. W. TOMPKINS, JOHN H. BROWN, HENRY LACY, W. H. BELL, J. L. N. BOWEN, M. D., JACOB DEWITLER, To the Hon. Charles Sumner.

CHARLES N. THOMAS, WILLIAM H. SHORTER, -HENRY HILL. THURMAN J. SHADD. GEORGE D. JOHNSON. CHRIS. A. FLEETWOOD,

SAMUEL PROCTOR,

CHARLES F. BRACE, DAVID FISHER, JR., DAVID KING, WILLIAM POLKENY.

SENATOR SUMNER'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11, which was duly placed in my hands by your Committee, it is not because the proper course for you seemed doubtful, but because I wished to reflect upon it, and be aided by the information which time might supply. Since then I have carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed me, and listened to much on both sides; but my best judgment is in harmony with my early conclusion. I am touched by the appeal you make. It is true I am the friend of your race, and I am glad to be assured that, in your opinion, I have held a constant course in the Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of your rights. That course, by the blessing of God, I mean to hold as long as life lasts. 1 know your infinite wrongs, and feel for them as my own. You only do me simple justice when you add a belief that my counsel at this critical juncture of your citizenship would be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudice.

In answering your inquiries, I can have no anxiously seek; nor can any prejudice of any kind be allowed to interfere; the occasion is too solemn. Especially is there no room for personal feeling or for partisan prejudice; no man or party can expect power except for the general welfare. Therefore they must be brought to the standard of truth that they may be seen in life and act. You are right in saying that the choice for the Presidency is now "narrowed down" to President Grant or Horace Greeley. One of these is to be taken, and, assuming my acquaintance with both and my observation of their lives, you invite my judgment between them, asking me especially which of the two, judging from their antecedents as well as present position, would enforce the Constitution and laws, securing your civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor. Here, I remark that in this inquiry you naturally put your rights in the foreground. So do I; believing most sincerely that the best interests of the whole country are associated with the completest recognition of your rights, so that two races shall live together in unbroken harmony. I also remark that you call attention to two things: The "antecedents" of the two candidates, secondly, their "present position." You wish to know from these which gives assurance of the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor in the maintenance of your rights. In other words, which, judging from the past, will be your truest friend.

The communication with which you have honored me is not alone. Colored fellowcitizens in other parts of the country-I may say in nearly every State of the Union-have made a similar request, and some complain that I have thus far kept silent. I am not insensible to this appeal; but if my opinion is given it must be candidly, according to my conscience. In this spirit I answer your inquiries, beginning with the antecedents of the

ANTECEDENTS OF GREELEY AND GRANT. Horace Greeley was born to poverty, and educated himself in a printing office. President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point, and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and a character; the other started with a military commission. One was trained a civilian; the other as a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as a Reformer and Abolitionist; President Grant enlisted as a pro-Slavery Democrat, and, at the election of James Buchanan, fortified by his vote all the pretensions of Slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley, from early life, was earnest and constant against Slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights; President Grant, except as a soldier summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against Slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly is the subject of your next inquiry. If, in any

desired that the colored vitizens should vote, and ably championed impartial suffrage; but President Grant was on the other side. Beyoud these contrasts, which are marked, it cannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is a person of large heart and large understanding, trained to the support of human rights, always beneficent with the poor, always ready for any good cause, and never deterred by opposition or reproach, as when for long years he befriended your people. Add to these qualities conspicuous in his life, untiring industry, which leaves no moment without its fruit, abundant political knowledge, acquaintance with history, the instinct and grasp of states manship, an amiable nature, a magnanimous soul, and, above all, an honesty which no suspicion has touched, and you have a brief portraiture. These are the antecedents of Horace Greeley.

GRANT'S HOSTILITY TO THE COLORED RACE. Few of these things appear in the President. His great success in war, and the honors he has won, cannot change the record of this conduct toward your people, especially in contrast with the life-time fidelity of his competitor; while there are unhappy antecedents showing that in the prosecution of his plans he cares nothing for the colored race. The story is painful, but it must be told. I refer to the outrage he perpetrated upon Hayti, with its 800,000 blacks engaged in the great experiment of self government. Here is a most instructive antecedent, revealing, beyond question, his true nature, and the whole is attested by documentary evidence. Conceiving the idea of annexing Dominica, which is the Spanish part of the island, and shrinking at nothing, he began by seizing the war powers of the Government, in fiagant violation of the Constitution, and then at great expenditure of money, sent several armed ships of the navy, including monitors, to maintain the usurper Baez in power, that through him he might obtain the coveted prize. Not content with this audacious dictatorship, he proceeded to strike at the independence of the Black Republic in open menance of war, and all without the sanction of Congress, to which is committed the war-making power.

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BLACK RE-PUBLIC.

Sailing into the harbor of Port-au-Prince with our most powerful monitor, the Dictator, properly named for this service, also the frigate Severn as consort, and other monitors in their train, the Admiral, acting under instructions from Washington, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, accompanied by the officers of his squadron and then, pointing to the great war-ships in sight from the windows, dealt his menace of war, threatening to sink or capture Haytian ships. The President was black, not white. The Admiral would have done no such thing to any white ruler, nor would our country have tolerated such menace from any Government in the world. Here was indignity, not only to the Black Republic, with its population of 800,000, but to the African race everywhere, and especially in our own country. Nor did it end here. For months the navy of the United States was hovering on the coast keeping that insulted people in constant arxiety, while President Grant was to them like a hawk sailing in the air, and ready to swoop upon his prey This heartless, cruel proceeding found a victim chant of Connecticut, praised by all who knew him was plunged into prison by Baez, where he was un mured because it was feared he would write against the Treaty of Annexation, and this captivity was prolonged with the connivance of two agents of th President, one of whom is found constantly wit him and is part of the military ring mmediately bout him. That such an outrage could go unpu ished shows the little regard of the President for human rights, whether in white or black. I confess my trial as I was called to witness these things Always a supporter of the Administration and sincerely desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered word with regard to it except in kindness. My early opposition to the treaty of annexation was reserved, so that for some time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law, human and divine, that I was and then began the President and of his rings, military and Senatorial. Devoted to the African race, I felt for them, beside being humbled, that the great Republic, acting through its President, could set such an example, where the National Constitution, international law, and humanity were all sacrificed. Especially was I moved when I saw the indignity to the colored race which was accomplished by trampling upon a fundamental principle of international law declaring the equality of nations as our Declaration of Independence declares the equality of men. This terrible transaction, which nooody can defend, is among the antecedents of President Grant, from which you can judge how much the colored race can rely upon his "beartfelt sym-OTHER INDIGNITIES-INSTANCES OF "HEARTFELT SYMPATHY."

the return of the Commission from this island, the Hon. Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence, was thrust away from the company of the Commissioners, at the common table of the mail packet on the Potomac, almost within sight of the Executive Mansion, simply on account of his color. But the President, at whose invitation he had joined the Commission, never uttered a word in condemnation of this exclusion, and when entertaining the returned Commissioners at dinner, carefully omitted Mr. Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, and thus repeated the indignity. Other things might be mentioned as showing the sympathies of the President, but I cannot forget the Civil Rights bill, which is the cap-stone of that squality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his Santo Domingo scheme, full of wrong to the colored race, ould do nothing for this beneficent measure. During a long session of Congress it was discussed constantly, and the colored people every where hung upon the debate, but there was no word of "heartfelt sympathy" from the President. At last, just before the nominating Convention, he addressed a letter to a meeting of colored fellow-citizens in Washington, called to advance this cause, where he avoided the question by declaring himself in favor of "the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be justly entitled," leaving it uncertain whether colored people are justly entitled to the rights secured by the pending bill. I understand that Horace Greeley has been already assailed by an impracticable Democrat as being friendly to this bill. but nobody has lisped against President Grant on this account. Among the antecedents I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity of industry of the President in tecting colored people, and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the efforts and earnest will, even without the lobbying, so freely given to the Santo Domingo scheme would have averted those Ku-Klux outrages which we deplore, so that there would have been no pre, tense for further legislation by Congress. But he

Nor can it be forgotten that shortly afterward, on

Second : Passing from "Antecedents" I come nov to the present position of the two candidates, which

was disabled, both by character and the drawback

of his own conduct. After violating the Constitu-

tion and international law to insult the Black Re-

public, and setting an example of insubordination,

THE TWO CANDIDATES-CINCINNATI AND PHILA-

DELPHIA.

he was not in a condition to rebuke law-breakers.

former particulars, the two are on an equality, yet, in all substantial respects, the obvious advantage with Horace Greeley. Each was nominated by a Reform Convention—one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia—so that in this respect they may seem to be on an equality. But, it will not fail to be observed, that the Convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, without previous organization, came together voluntarily for the sake of reform and purity in the Govern' ment; while, on the other hand, the Convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the influence of office-holders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism. being the personal government and personal pretensions of President Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of Constitution and law, with general unfitness and indignity to the colored race. All of which is so un-Republican as to make its support impossible for true Republicans. Therefore the Convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican than that at Cincinnati. The two platforms, so far as concerns especially the colored race, are alike in substance; but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most worthy the equal rights

it states and claims. "We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political."

In other respects the platform of Cincinnati is the most Republican, inasmuch as it sets itself against those unRepublican abuses which have been nursed

THE SUPPORTERS OF GRANT AND GREELEY. From the two nominations and two platforms ome to the supporters of the candidates, and here I look first at those immediately about them; and, secondly, at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters in all parts of the country devoted and consistent Republicans, always earnest for reform and purity in Government, on whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion, being a contrast in character to those rings which play such a part in the present Administration. The country knows too well the Military Ring, the Senatorial Ring, and the Custom-house Ring, through which the President acts. Such supporters are a very poor recommendation. Locking at the popular support behind, the advantage is still with Horace Greeley. President Grant has at his back the diversified army of office-holders drilled to obey the word of command. The speeches praising him are by office-holders and members of rings. Horaco Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Re publicans unwilling to continue the existing misrule, and as allies with them a regenerated party, which comes forward to unite in the Liberal move ment. Democrats in joining Horace Greeley have changed simply as President Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, except that he was rewarded at once with high office. The change is open. Adopting the Republican platform, which places equal rights of all under the safeguard of ir reversible guarantees, and at the same time accepting the nomination of a life-long Abelitionist who represents preëminently the sentiment of duty to the colored race, they have set their corporate seal to the sacred covenant. They may continue Democrats in name, but they are in reality Republicans by the same title that those who sustain republican principles are Republicans. Or, rather, they are Democrats according to the original signification of that word dedicated to the rights of the people.

GREELEY'S ELECTION NOT A DEMOCRATIC BUT A RE-PUBLICAN TRIUMPH. It is idle to say that Horace Greeley and the Re

publicans that nominated him are any less Republi can because Democrats unite with them in support of cherished principles and the candidate who represents them. Conversions are always welcome, and not less so because the change is in a multitude rather than an individual. A political party cannot, if it would, and should not if it could, shut the door against converts, whether counted by the score, the hundred, or the thousand; and so we find the supce with partisat triumph the adhesion of a single Democratic politician, or a single Democratic newspaper. On equal reason and with higher pride may the supporters of Horace Greeley announce the adhesion of the Democratic party, which, turning from the things that are behind, presses on to those that are before. It is also idle to say that the election of Horace Greeley as President with Gratz Brown as Vice-President, both unchangeable Republicans, will be the return of the Democratic party to power. On the contrary, it will be the inauguration of Republican principles under the safe guard of a Republican President and Republican Vice-President, with Democrats as avowed supporters. In the organization of his Administration and in the conduct of affairs, Horace Greeley will naturally lean upon those who represent best the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken it will be as Republicans in heart, recognizing the associate terms of the settlement as an irreversible finality. GREELEY RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO HIS OWN CON

SCIENCE. The hardihood of political falsehood reaches its extreme point when it is asserted that under Horace Greeley the freedmen will be enslaved or that the colored people will in any way suffer in their equal rights. On the contrary, they have in his election, not only the promises of the platform, but also the splendid example for a full generation, during which he has never wavered in the assertion of their rights. To suppose that Horace Greeley, when placed where he can do them the most good, will depart from the rule of his honest life, is an insult to reason. It is none less idle to suppose that Democrats supporting Horace Greeley expect or desire that he should depart from those principles which are the glory of his character. They have accepted the Cincinnati platform with its two-fold promises, and intend in good faith to maintain it. Democrats cannot turn back who, at the Convention adopting this platform, sang Greeley songs to the tune of "Old John Brown; his soul is marching on." Seeking especially the establishment of character in the national Government, they will expect their President to be always true to himself. Therefore I put aside the partisan allegations that Horace Greeley has gone to the Democrats, or that he will be controlled by Democrats; each is without foundation or reason according to my judgment. They are attempts to avoid what you recognize as the true issue, being the question between the two candidates, or perhaps they may be considered as scarecrows to deter the timid. Nobody who votes for Horace Greeley will go to the Democrats; nor do I believe that, when elected, Horace Greeley will be under any influence except that enlightened conscience which will keep him ever true to the principles he represents. MERITS OF THE LIBERAL TICKET.

Gentlemen, in thus answering your two inquiries have shown why you as colored fellow-citizens. and also all who would uphold your rights and save the colored race from indignity, should refuse to

sanction the reëlection of the President, and put your trust in Horace Greeley. I ought to add that with him will be associated, as Vice-President, Gratz Brown, whom I have known for years as a most determined Abolitionist. The two together will carry into the National Government an unswerving devotion to your rights, not to be disturbed by partisan dictation or sectional prejudice. Beside all this, which may fitly guide

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION YES-TERDAY.

GENEVA, Tuesday, July 30, 1872. The Board of Arbitration met at 1 this afternoon, and, after a three hours' sitting, adjourned until next Monday, to give time for the consideration of spe

GREAT BRITAIN. EXPRESSION OF CONDOLENCE BY QUEEN VIC-

TORIA. LONDON, Tuesday, July 30, 1372. Queen Victoria has telegraphed the Duc d'Aumale, expressing her sympathy for the death of his son, the Duke of Guise. Her Majesty says: "I have suffered as a wife, and I suffered as a mother when the Prince of Wales was in a dying state. I know, then, what your grief must be, and, believe me, I share in it

FRANCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN. Paris, Tuesday, July 30, 1872. M. Goulard, Minister of Finances, to-day announced to the Chamber of Deputies of the Assembly the result of the subscriptions to the new loan. The Minister said that the books showed forty-one and a half milliards of francs as the aggregate amount subscribed. The Government, he said, was overwhelmed with surprise at the astounding result, which showed that the defeats France had suffered were an expiation, not a

BELGIUM.

ENLISTMENT OF BELGIANS POR THE AMERICAN NAVAL SERVICE.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 30, 1872. A special dispatch from Brussels to The Pall Mail Gazette says that the United States war steamer Wachusett, while at Antwerp, enlisted 100 Belgians, including a number of minors, who were taken without their parents' consent. The latter complained, but the officers of the Wachusett refused to release the minors The matter, however, has been arranged by the au

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE EDGAR STUART

-HOSTILITIES AMONG INDIANS. HAVANA, July 29 .- Aspinwall advices to the 20th have been received. The Edgar Stuart is still in the custody of the United States steamer Wyoming. A new aptain for the Stuart is expected in the Rising Star from New-York. The Commander of the Wyoming i awaiting orders from Washington as to the disposal of the Edgar Stuart. The Panama authorities continue their meddling interference with the vessel.

Eighty Chinamen have arrived and begun work on the wharves of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Isthmus has been deluged by recent rains. An epidemic Isthmus has been deinged by recent rains. An epidemic resembling the yellow fever exists at Carthagena, but is fatal chiefly to children. Reports from the Isthmus of Darien say hostilities are in progress between the Choco and other Indian tribes. Numbers have been killed on beta sides. One tribe advocates intermarriage with the whites, while others oppose it. The question of intermixture of races is likely to become a serious one.

Mr. Thomas, the new United States Minister to Chill, has arrived and presented his credentials. The smallpox continues its ravages at Valparaiso and other Chilian eites.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The trial of M. de Serres and Gen. Cremer

The British Ballot bill received the assent of the Queen on July 18. The statement was received in the House of Commons with a burst of cheering from the Liberals, which increased to a perfect sterm on the Opposition giving vent to a few groans. People in England are now anxiously discussing the effect of the bill on the constituencies; the next election will be watched with the greatest interest.

Count Moltke has forwarded to M. Thiers a resentation copy of "The Official History of the War of ISTO-71," with a manuscript dedication in Count Moltke's handwriting. In this volume appears a memorandum, written by Moltke himself, showing that even in 1800 every preparation had been made for war. The routes for the different troops and their places of assemblage had all been planned out, the force of the enemy had been calculated, and the very orders calling out the men had been drawn up and signed, only the date being left out.

The strike in the building trades of London still continued on July 20. The other trades had refused to accept the terms on which the masons had resumed wora, and were making preparations for a prolonged struggle. Funds were coming in pretty freely. The masters had terminated the lock-out, and had offered to employ any men who liked to come in on the terms ac-cepted by the missons, viz.: the nine hours and spence per hour, instead of 9 pence; but very few had accepted the offer.

A meeting of the Internationale is to be held on the 2d of September, at the Hague, for the purpose of revising the statutes, so as to be able to with. tand the legal measures which are to be taken against t in various States on the Continent of Europe. It is

Mr. John Roberts, the President of the "Association of Revivers of British Industry," wrote to Mr. John Bright propounding a series of questions as to free trade, and alluding to the repeal of the corn laws as a national calamity. Mr. Bright thus replied: "Sirknow nothing of the association of which you assume to know nothing of the association of which you assume to
be the president; but if you correctly represent its members, I think their ideas or notions must be in complete
chaos—in a muddle, if you will nilow me to use the expression. I confess that I cannot understand you, and I
red certain that you would not comprehend anything
that I could write to you. That the repeal of the certalaw opened new supplies of tood, from which more than
10,000,000 of our population are now fed, all previously exlisting supplies remaining undiminished, is considered a
mational calamity by yourself and by your association.
This is a strange thing to be said or believed among sane
men. I cannot think a correspondence with a body
of men holding such an opinion can tend to any good."

The Berlin, correspondent of The London

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times writes respecting the next Papal conclave : "The only Power which has declined to enter into arrange ments with the German Government concerning the election of a new Pope is France. In reply to the overtures made, M. Thiers simply declared that he had no reason to believe that the next conclave would not be held in due form. This answer is the more significant, it being well known at Berlin that the French Government have been endeavoring for ome time past to secure the succession to the triple some time past to secure the succession to the triple crown for a French cardinal. Already they have so far succeeded in this as to induce a number of cardinals to entertain the plan that the conclave should withdraw to French soil, and proceed with the election in the good city of Pau, situate close to the Spanish frontier. Look-ing upon these moves and counter-moves, which are thus early being made on the political chess-board in expectation of the approaching conclave, it is easy to foresee that the election of the next Pope will be a political event of immense consequence, and perhaps may give rise to a tresh grouping of the Powers. In close connection with this subject is the announcement inay give rise to a fresh grouping of the rowers. In close connection with this subject is the annonnement that the German Chargé d'Affaires at Rome has verbally communicated to Cardinal Antonelli a note of the German Government. The note states that the Imperial Government is unable to understand the reason why the Pope is annoyed by measures which are intended to promote the weitare of the Empire without compromising the real interests of the Catholic Church.

AFFRAYS IN GEORGIA.

STREET-CAR RIOT-SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED. SAVANNAH, July 30 .- A riot was occasioned resterday by continued attempts of the negroes to ride in the "white cars." The Railroad Company took no action against the negroes ejected by the young men. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon two negroes were expelled from the cars. The excitement increased, and toward night 2,000 negroes lined the street; many white persons were also out. About 8 o'clock a car was fired into by negroes, and the white men in the car returned the fire Every car that passed after that was fired into. The fire along the road became general, and was kep up for about an hour, the negroes shooting in up for about an hour, the negroes shooting in all directions. About 11 o'clock two ladies and two children were shot by nexroes, while standing on the steps in front of their houses. The police were armed with muskets and ordered out by the Mayor, but the cars stopped running, and the demonstration ceased. To-day everything is quiet. Three young men have been arrested charged with ejecting nexroes from the cars, and their cases have been postponed by the United States Commissioners until Thursday. The following is a list

of the casualties: Mrs. Barber, two painful buckshot wounds in the breast; two children were shot in the trunk, and one in the temple; Mrs. Cohen, shot in the stomach; two children slightly wounded; H. F. Segar, shot in the wrist; Henry Suberb, shot in the foot. Several negroes were wounded but none killed.

RIOT AT A POLITICAL MEETING. SAVANNAH, July 30 .- A riot occurred at a Grant meeting last night, during which several persons were stabled and beaten with clubs. Henry Bogardus, a citizen, was shot in the shoulder, while passing by Henry Entress, a constable, was shot in the arm: Benjamin Morgan was shot in the breast, and Thomas Wilson was slightly wounded. George W. Wilson was beaten. The Mayor has issued a proclamation inviting all citizens to assist in preserving the peace.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC

MEETING AT COLUMBUS TO-DAY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, June 30 .- The city is filling up very rapidly. Representative Democrats and Liberal Republicans from all parts of the State are already here to attend the great Mass State Ratification Convention to-morrow. It will be a monster demonstration. Judge R. P. Spaiding of Cleveland will be the President. He arrived this forenoon. Col. Wm. Grosvenor of St. Louis, who will make a speech, came this morning. B. Gratz Brown will reach here late to-night. able and eminent speakers are ex-to-morrow morning. The Convention will assemble and organize at 11 a. m. to-morrow, when a Committee consisting of two members from each Congress district will be appointed, whose duty it will be to select and report to the Convention for nomination, after the noon recess, two electors for the State at large. After the electors are nominated, Gov. Gratz Brown will address the Convention. Mr. Brown will be followed by

State, and other distinguished speakers will address it. LIBERALISM IN DELAWARE. ENTHUSIASTIC GREELEY MEETING AT DOVER.

Col. Wm. Grosvenor. The Convention will then take a

recess till evening, when John McSweeny of Wooster,

Gen. Wiley, the Reform candidate for Secretary of

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) DOVER, Del., July 30 .- An enthusiastic Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here to day. Delegations were present from Wilmington and neighboring towns. Speeches were made by James R. Booth of Newcastle, Capt. Joseph M. Barr of Wilming ton, Samuel Townsend of Newcastle County, and others, counseling harmony. All shades of opinion were repre sented by those present.

THE SITUATION IN FLORIDA. VIEWS OF A COLORED MAN UPON THE QUES-

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Permit an humble colored man to give

expression through your journal to his view of the political situation of Florida. I was brought up and educated in this State, and I can truly say that if there ever was need of reform in any country it is needed in this. We look upon the elevation of Mr. Greeley to the Presidential chair as the harbinger of better days. The prin cipal actors in the present political drama have bur dened us with onerous taxes, so much so that we are unable to pay them. They have created offices for a class of adventurers who pretend to be in sympathy with the colored people, but who are in reality the first to rob them. They care not who sink if they can only swim No means are too dishonorable by which they can accomplish their own selfish ends. The tax upon real estate has already assumed the enorous amount of five per cent in Jacksonville and a great many colored as well as white men are unable to pay such a burdensome tax. Their property has been sold out by the Ring now in power, who, like the horse-leech, cry "Give, give!" This Ring has found a fitting tool in a Jew named Percy, who buys all such property for a nominal sum, and from all who are so unrtunate as to fall into his hands he exacts the "pound of ficsh." What we want now is honest men in office for the past has been nothing but a series of frauds. We want a man for Governor who has character enough not to be made a tool of by unprincipled men, and who is capable of writing his own messages and the simple papers appertaining to the office.

Ever since the nomination of Greeley and Brown there has been a continual accession of the people to their standard. Clubs have been and are being formed, and all is enthusiasm for the Liberal ticket. Their election is looked upon here as a fixed fact, but we want to make the people sensible of the importance of selecting honest and proper men as candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, and to have the offices of sheriffs, honest and proper men as candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, and to have the offices of sheriffs, county treasurers, tax assessors and collectors of the highest stamp. We have been duped too much by trickery of a class of men who are devoid of principle and common honesty; who have no interest in the country except what may be carried off in a fright. Angelier thing is important for the good order and well being of the people. We want honesty in our election returns; we want a fair count of the votes. We see by our last returns (which were printed only a few days ago) that thus was not the case at Yellow Blinf, as in the matter of W. D. Bloxam and others, the Supreme Court has lately decided. It is a matter of record that Mr. Bloxam was elected Lieutenant-Governer of Florida by 40 odd votes, and he has, after is months deiay, agreeable to that decision been installed in the office. It is high time such frauds were done away with. "Render unto Caesar the things that are casar's," should be the motto of all honest men. This thing was carried in the bosom of high officials for is months, and would never have come to light had it not been for the quarriel of those officials over the spoils of office. Put none but reliable men on guard. Let us not again be the subjects of such rascality. No country can prosper under it. Our experience of the past has fully demonstrated the fact that nothing but a complete and thorough reform will satisfy the people. Believing that, in consideration of the past, it is the duty of all the colored people to sustain Mr. Greeley to the fullest extent of their feeble abilities, both by vote and influence. We say "Hurrah for Greeley and Brown." We have organized a Greeley and Brown. Clab at Jacksonville.

Formula NOTES

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A prominent merchant of Providence writes ows concerning the Liberal prospects in Rhode Island: "This State, I think, can be counted for Greif necessary. Ex-Gov. James Y. Smith, ex-Mayor A.
C. Barstow, A. B. Dike, and Ek Aylesworth, I am
formed, are for Greeley."

In a private letter to a prominent gentleman n this city, Gen. D. H. Hill, the brother in-law of Stonewall Jackson, writes as follows: "We have two formidable obstacles in the way of Liberal success: 1. Several thousand Ku-Klux indictments are held over our people thousand Ku-Klux indictments are held over our people in terrorem; 2. A vast amount of Administration money. I think the election results will not materially differ from those of 1870. Our majority is assured, but may not exceed 5,000. Greeley is certain to carry the State. If the Ku-Klux indictments and bribery were not in the way, we should carry the State by 10,000 majority. Greeley's majority in November will reach that. He will get few negro votes, but the Union men will vote for him."

PRESIDENT GRANT AT UTICA.

UTICA, July 30 .- President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Gen. Porter, and Licut. Grant, reached this city at 71 o'clock this morning. They were met nine miles out on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad by Major Butterfield, the Common Council, and a committee of citizens, who tendered the official weicome of the City of Utica. A large crowd gathered at come of the City of Ulica. A large cross and the city the depot. A Presidential salute was fired and the city bells rung. The zeth Battalion, an organization of veteran soidners, met the President at the depot and escorted him to the residence of Senator Conking, where they gave him three cheers and were presented. The President to the residence of sensior Conking, where they go him three cheers and were presented. The Preside will remair, until Friday morning the guest of Sensi Conking. He will receive the citizens of Oneida Cour at the Opera House to-morrow afternoon, and vi Trenton Falls on Thursday. Ex-Senstor Seymour dit with the President at Sepator Conkling's this evening.

NAVAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The Shenandoah, Capt. C.H. Wells, was at Queenstown July 18. Rear-Admiral Lee leaves Key West fo-day in the Worcester for Hampton Roads. Commander Allen V. Read is ordered to the Kansas, and will leave on the steamer, Aug. 3. for Key West. Second Assistant Engineer Charles P. Howell is ordered to tag duty at Portsmooth, N. R.; Second Assistant Engineer James Godfrey to the Kanaa; Commander Charles Hattleld, detached from the Kanaa; ordered to return home and report to the Hydrocraphic Office, Licut E. H. C. Seavye, From the Financian expedition, pixed on writing orders; Master Lyman G. Spalding, from the Canonicus, ordered to the

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
Walter McClellan of Philadelphia committed
at Visalia, Cal., on Tuesday.

... A Chinese gardener was wantonly shot dead by Hoolums, in San Francisco, Monday eccuing.

Mayor Medill of Chicago has removed Super-tendent Kennedy from the points force and appointed Emer Wash-rae, late Warden of Himma Penientiary in his place.

The second free excursion for the poor children Philadelphia tool place, resteriay, over 1.30 being taken to Penn's err on the securer Perciess. The third excursion, which is for colored them, will take place to day.

GRANT vs. SMITH.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLORED PEOPLE. THE STORY OF CADET SMITH RETOLD-HOW THE PRESIDENT PACKED A COURT-MARTIAL-IN-JUSTICE AT WEST POINT-PRINCE FRED AND HIS FATHER PERSECUTING A POOR COLOREE

The following letter, written by the Hon. David Clark of Hartford, Conn., gives some important particulars in the case of the colored cadet, Smith, which are not generally known. Mr. Clark is a well known benevolent citizen who has taken great interest in the education of the freed people, and was the friend and patron of the lad whose persecution at West Point has caused so much comment.

The Hon. SAYLES J. BOWEN, Washington, D. C. MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 25th ult., and note its contents. I should have replied to it at a much earlier date, had it not been for circumstances over which mainly I had no control. I now avail myself of this opportunity to comply with your request.

At the close of the war which had emancipated the

lave, I saw, as did many other Northern men, that the first and overshadowing duty of the nation was to see that the freedmen were properly educated, so as to the better enjoy their heritage of freedom, while in that enjoyment the Government itself would inherit from the roclamation of emancipation, in time, the benefits of a well-qualified citizenship. It was with a view to en courage the education and elevation of the colored race that I gladly became responsible for the payment of the of a teacher in one of the freedmen's schools located at Columbia, S. C., whither she went and diligently pursued her duties for four successive years That I might the more exactly know the condition of the States that had been in rebellion and of the cotored race and their needs, I made, in company with my son, in the Winter of 1867, an extended tour of the Southern States, and while there very naturally visited the school which was being conducted by the teacher I had sent out. She told me of the proficiency of her scholars, of the general readiness of the colored people to receive instructionthat they were exceedingly anxious to learn, and did so with as much progress as she had witnessed in any of the schools of the North where she had been employed as a teacher-and, indeed, showed me convincingly that her statements were true, and then informed me of the remarkable aptness and eagerness of one of her pupils in particular, whose thirst for in-creased knowledge had led her to hope that some welldisposed and generous-hearted person in the North would take him and give him a thorough education And this pupil was James W. Smith, new well known ali over the country as Cadet Smith of West Point. The teacher pressed me to take him to my own home, and give him the benefits of an education he so eagerly desired. I assented to do so, and he came to Hartford on ber of my household. Up to this time he had attended chool only about fourteen months, and mainly an evening school. From this point of his arrival in Harttore my interest in the lad has never ceased; and now I will proceed to give you some of the details which you reuest, this preliminary statement of fact seeming to be necessary to make the story complete

He was placed in the intermediate department of one of our free schools, located in the district where I reside made such advancement in his studies that he was placed in the highest or grammar department of the school, with those of his own age and older, who had attended school from their earliest age. At the examination of the closing term, about the middle of July following, he showed that he was among the very first in culture in a class of 160, and his written composition on this oceasion called out the special notice of the press for its ability, while those who heard it were warmly enthusi

In the Autumn following he was sent up for exam tion to be admitted to the Hartford High School, where the standard of qualifications is very high, and where a full preparatory course for college is given. To show how well he had prepared himself for this critical and close examination, I give below a letter from Prof. Capron, principal of the school:

DAYID CLARK, esq.—DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in informing you that the colored boy, James W. Smith, whom you sent to be exam-ined for admission into the high school, passed the best examination of my of the applicants, or indeed better than any applicant for admission during the 12 years that I have been principal of the high school. Yours,

At the beginning of the term he entered the fourth ass; was one of the first in his class, and at the close of the term, the following year, he bore off one of the

highest honors of the class.
In the Autumn of 1868 he entered the third class, and aptness for learning. Beside the regular studies of his class, he took lessons in German from Prof. Simonson of Trimity College, and made most remarkable progress, Previous to the commencement of the third year, he made the suggestion to me that he would like to take the studies of the second and the first classes together, thereby gaining one year's time, so as to be the sooner able to enter college. Both Prof. Capron and myself thought the effort would be too severe upon his constitution, but gave consent that he should make a trial, and he did so, and, in this, as on all former trials, he was completely successful, and at the ciose of the term, the following year, he graduated with the highest boner, and his essay upon "The Ancient Poets" showed remarkable research and thought, and received more marked commendation and open applause, both from his class and an audience of over a thousand invited guests, than any other effort of the day. It will be a matter of interest attended school in Hartford, there was not the slightest offensive allusion to his color, either among his class mates or the people of the city, whose sons and daughters freely associated with him and admired his su-perior gifts. Besides the faithful pursuit of his ordinary studies, which were a delight to him, he was thoroughly read in the current literature of the day.

During my Southern tour of 1867, and visits in Libe

quent years, I became convinced that there were very many young and bright minds among the colored race which should be cultivated, and it was this which led me to take a deep and active interest in Howard University, at Washington. On the 1st of May, 1870, I placed young Smith in that institution to receive a collegiate educa tion, as I had previously promised Gen. O. O. Howard I would do. During this month the Hon. Mr. Hoge, Member of Congress from North Carolina, and the district where Smith's father resides, tendered the ad the cadetship appointment. Before accepting he consulted with me, and I was adverse to the idea of his going, because I thought I could foresee the difficult ties he would encounter at West Point on account of his color; but I left the whole matter with Gen. Howard, and he favoring the proposition, Smith accepted, and went to West Point on or about the 1st of June fellowing. At the same time a colored boy, Howard, from Mississippi, was appointed, but upon the examination failed, while Smith, I am credibly informed, passed the best examination of any applicant.

From the very moment that he stepped upon the threshold of West Point he was marked for abuse and persecution of the most malignant and disgraceful character. He was subject to all manner of indignities, such as being spit upon, assaulted by kicks and cuffs and, in numerous instances, his life was threatened. On June 30 I received from Cadet Smith the following

DRAN FRIEND AND PATRON : Your kind letter should have been answered long ere this, but really I have been so harrassed with examination and the insults and ill treatment of these cadets that I could not write or do anything else scarcely. I passed the examination all right and gut is, but my companion Howard failed and was rejected. Since he went away I have been lower; indeed. And now those leffows appear to be trying their utmost to run me off, and I fear they will succeed if they continue as they have begun. We went into camp yesterday, and not a moment has passed since then but some one of them has been carring and shusing me. All night they were around my test carning and swearing at set at that I dM not along two boars. It is just the same at the table, and what I get to est I must match for like a dog. I do n't wish to resign if I can get along at all; but I don't think it will be best for me to star and take all the altuse and insults that are heaped upon me. exemination was very hard this year—harder than ever be and since I have been successful in getting in I will stay as long as I persibly can. One of the cadets refused to drill the squad because I was in; and they reduced him from a corporal to a private for discredisces of orders, and they are all mad about that. The one who drills the squad now is the meanest specimen of humanity i ever saw. After marching us out to the drill-ground, this morning, he said to me: "Stand off one ns out to the drill-ground, this anorang, a to see that white than the line, you ded black —. You are too near that white than I want you to remember you are not on an equal flowing with the white men in your class, and what you learn here you will have to pick up, for I won't teach you a deed thing." And thus he kept me elanding until the